WASHINGTON, April 14.-Upon the approval of several leading officials of the War Department, if not of the department itself, Representative Handy of Delaware introduced in the Rouse to-day a bill authorizing the President to call for volunteers for the army up to the limit of 400,000 men. This bill is similar to the bill passed at the extra session of Congress on July 22, 1861, when President Lincoln was authorized to enlist men at his discretion, not to exceed 500,000. It is expected, as it was then, that the full number authorized by the law will not be needed, but it is the wish of the army administration that the President shall be practically unrestricted in he power to summon troops to the defence of the country. The passage of such a law would make it unnecessary, probably, to convene Congress in extraordinary session in any conceivable emergency connected with the enlistment of volunteers.

The bill authorizes the President to call for at once and to accept the services of volunteers, either as cavalry, infantry, artillery er other branches of the military service, in such numbers, not exceeding 400,000, as he may deem necessary for the purpose of prosecuting any war that may be declared by the Congress of the United States. The services of the voiunteers shall be for such time as the President may direct, not exceeding three years nor less than six months, and they are to be disbanded at the end of the war. In calling for the volunteers the President shall from time to time issue his proclamation stating the number desired, either as cavalry, infantry, artillery, or other branches of the military service, and the States from which they are to be furnished, having reference to the exigencies of the service at the time, and equalizing as far as practicable the number furnished by the several States according to population. While in service the volunteers are to be subject to army rules and regulations. General and staff officers are to be ated by the President, subject to confirmation by the Senate.

This proposition, Mr. Handy said, had been submitted to and approved by the highest mil-liary authority. In form it was based upon the legislation of 1861, and in substance it is based upon the experience of the civil war. The new feature is that the President is authorized to enlist at once 400,000 volunteers, so that they may be got into camp as speedily as possible and fitted for the duties of campaigns.

"In other words," said Mr. Handy, "I propose that the President may be enabled to prepare men as well as guns and ships for action."

The War Department is actively engaged in formulating plans for the enlistment of an army which, it is hoped, will prove adequate to et the emergency of the expected conflict with Spain. As nearly as can be predicted at this time, and basing the statement on the steps already begun by the department, the first call will probably be for 50,000 men. Secretary Alger and the Adjutant-General of the army are of the opinion that the first volunteers should be secured from the militia organizations of the several States, and it is proposed that 50,000 be asked for in the first and perhaps the only call. Serious constitutional objections have been called to the attention of the Secretary of War in connection with the employment of National Guardsmen for the Federal service. Assistant Judge-Advocate-General Morrison has reminded the department of the fact that militia can be called upon by the President only for the purpose of repelling an invasion, for suppressing an insurrection and for enforcing the Federal laws. It is dis-tinctly unconstitutional, he says, for the President to employ the State troops for the purpose of waging a foreign war. It would be quite within the President's constitutional right however, to order the State troops to defend the sea coast within the borders of their own com-

The department has taken account of these facts, and it is proposed, as already published in THE SUN, to callst the State troops as volunteers. They would be allowed to leave their resent regiments without restriction or penalty, for a National Guardsman is always aled to leave his regiment for the purpose of ent. The question of whether the militia regiments, in cases where they shall offer their services in numbers nearly intact, shall be allowed to maintain the integrity of their regiments, is one which is causing some embarrassment to the army administration, Against the proposition it is argued that in many cases the officers of the militia regiments are not of such efficiency as is desirable in a commander who is to lead a military force in actual warfare. On the other hand the department appreciates the fact that the esprit de corps of the militia regiments would be much better preserved if they should be allowed to maintain their present organization. It is remembered, moreover, that in the transfer of militia regiments from the State to the Federal service as volunteers the regiments would at least lose their technical organization, and that the new organizations might be commanded by new officers, carefully appointed by the Governors of States, in view of the demands of an actual campaign in the field.

monwealths.

The War Department to-day designated the States which will be called on for the militia volunteers, based on the proposition that an army of 100,000 men may be raised from this source if necessary. The quota of each of these States is to be determined by the ratio of its epulation to the population of the United The States designated, with the total organized strength of the militia in each, are

Alabama, 2,488; Arkansas, 2,020; Colorado 2,056; Connecticut, 2,739; Delaware, 458; Florida, 1,134; Georgia, 4,450; Illinois, 6,260; Indiana, 2,875; Iowa, 2,470; Kansas, 1,463; Mentucky, 1,371; Louisiana, 2,693; Maine 1,845; Maryland, 1,725; Michigan, 2,898; Minesota, 1,8947 Mississippi, 1,795; Missouri, 9,349; Montana, 632; Nebraska, 1,158; New pahire, 1,305; New Jersey, 4,297; New York, 13,894; North Carolina, 1,537; North Dakota, 467; Ohio, 6,004; Pennsylvania, 8,521; Rhode Island, 1,315; South Carolina, 3,127; South Dakota, 696; Tennessee, 1,696; Texas, 8,023; Vermont, 743; Virginia, 2,739; West Virginia, 965; Wisconsin, 2,711; District of

Columbia, 1,271. The department was informed to-day of the arrival at Chickamauga Park of the Twenty afth Infantry. Six companies of the regiment will go into camp there at once and the remainesting question has arisen as to the command of the seventeen regiments of infantry and cavalry which it has been decided to mobilize at Chickamauga in case the plans for using the park as a rendezvous are carried out. Gen. Graham, the present commander of the Gulf, in which Chickamauga is situated, holds only a Brigadier's com-If seventeen regiments should be mobilized in the park several brigades would be ormed, and this would constitute more properly a Major-General's command, Brig.-Gen. Graham could be raised to that grade, or Gen. Brooke or Gen. Merritt. two of the three Major Generals in the army, could be assigned to the command of a part of the troops acgregated from Gen. Graham's present command. The question also arises whether Major-Gen. Miles will be retained as the commanding Genheal of the army, or whether he will be assigned to the command of a military department like the Department of the Gulf. Many maintain that his retention in his present position is for the best interests of the service and fully warranted by his distinguished services as a soldier. but, as the records of the late war plainly show, the appointment of officers to certain commands

is not always a matter governed by fitness for Orders were issued by the War Department to-day placing all the coast fortifications of the sountry, whether finished or unfinished, under

FOR 400,000 VOLUNTEERS. the exclusive jurisdiction of the countried of the countried of military divisions. This order makes the operations of the order of the o and signal divisions at these posts under the control of the commanding Generals, and It is distinctly a measure of war.

Simultaneously, orders were given for hurrying the work in certain details connected with the work of fortifying the coast at various

The Secretary of War decided on an Important measure in regard to the expected occupation of Cuba by the army. After consultation with the officers of the Military Information Bureau, it was decided that it is impracticable either to transport the heavy mule wagons of the army to the island or to use them successfully when there. It was therefore decided to use packs to be borne by mules. For this purpose an order has been issued for the purchase of 1,000 mules. These are to be shipped at once to St. Louis, where all the expert packers of the several military departments have been ordered to report for duty at once. The packs will there be filled and shipped south with the mules at the earliest possible moment, ready for transportation to

Consul-General Lee visited the department this morning, and the order for mules was decided upon as a result of advice given by him in regard to conditions in Cuba.

ONE AMERICAN CONSUL IN CUBA. The Government Has Not Learned That Com sul Bance at Cardenna Has Left His Post.

Washington, April 14.-As far as the State United States Consul at Cardenas, is the only American Consul in Cuba who has not left the island in accordance with the instructions is sued last week. Not a word has been heard from Mr. Hance. It is supposed that he managed to get away safely, but did not have an opportunity of informing the State Department. Juan J. Casanova was the last consular officer of American citizenship to leave the island, Mr. Hance excepted. Mr. Casanova is a Cuban by birth, but acquired citizenship in this country.

A number of the consular representatives of A number of the consular representatives of the United States in Spain and her possessions are subjects of the Queen Regent. Their appointment at places where fees only are allowed as compensation was made necessary on account of the inability to secure American citizens to perform consular duties at such low rates of pay. Thirty-three of the Consuls, Consular Agents, Vice-Consuls and commercial agents in Spanish territory were born in Spain, Cuba, Porto Rico and the Canary Islands. It is expected at the State Department that all those who hold allegiance to the Spanish crown will resign if hostilities between Spain and this country occur. So far only two consular officers of Spanish citizenship have relinquished their places. They are Cirilo Molino, Consul, and Alberto Molino, Vice-Consul, at Cartagena. They cabled their resignations to the State Department yesterday. No reason for their retirement from the consular service was given. Both were born in Spain. Cirilo Molino has been the United States Consul at Cartagena since Nov. 25, 1862, and Alberto Molino has been the Vice-Consul there since Dec. 28, 1874. In the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, the Cartagena Consulate paid its incumbents only \$39,50 in fees. the United States in Spain and her possessions

POST OFFICE WAR ORDER. All Employees Who Enlist Will Have Leave of Absence Without Pay.

Washington, April 14.-Postmaster-General Gary has issued the following "war order: "In the event of a call upon any regular militia commissioned for any military service of

the United States, such officers, clerks, letter carriers, and other employees of the Post Office Department or of post offices or of the rallway mail service who may be members of such or ganizations, or who may enlist in the military ganizations, or who may enlist in the military or naval service of the United States, "till, upon application, be granted, as far as possible without service, impediment to the public service, leaves of absence, without pay, their positions to be held open awaiting their return, and to be filled during their absence in the military or naval service by such temporary appointments or details as may be practicable.

"Leaves of absence under like conditions will be granted Postmasters upon application to the department, and the offices can be placed in charge of persons acceptable to the sureties and to the department. Such leaves can be extended from time to time, but not beyon't the date of the expiration of the Postmaster's commission.

"James A. Garry, Postmaster-General."

TO MAN JERSEY SIGNAL STATIONS

is attached to the training ship Portsmouth at | boat. Hoboken. On the summer cruise of the battalion last year the members of the corps displayed much skill in signalling to vessels while

played much skill in signalling to vessels while
the Portamouth was anchored near Fisher's
Island in Long Island Sound. The battleship
Maine, which was lying near by at the time, answered some of the signals.
Commander Irving issued orders vesterday
for three petty officers and eight able seamen to
report on board the Portsmouth last night in
readiness to go to the League Island Navy Yard
at Philadelphia this morning, to join the force
of engineers aboard the monitor Montauk, who
are making themselves familiar with her machinery, preparatory to taking her to Portland
Hay, on the coast of Maine. Four of the seamen
belong to the First Division in Jersey City and
four to the Second Division in Newark. The
men spent the night in hammacks on the Portsmouth and will start for Philadelphia at 8 A.
M. to-day by way of the Pennsylvania Raliroad.
The names of those ordered to go this morning
are: Chief Boatswain's Mste John W. Hudson,
Chief Quartermaster F. R. Brick, Chief Carpenter's Mate William J. Doll; able seamen, First
Division, Robert Foster, N. H. Forst, Andrew
Little, and William Nellinger; Second Division.
E. F. Maher, A. H. Lozlar, H. H. Watts, and C.
W. Herger.

W. Berger.
The remainder of the detail have been ordered to hold themselves within call at four hours' notice. New recruits are being added to the battalion each night, sixteen having been enrolled within the past few weeks.

ADVICE TO GUARDSMEN.

Col. Greens of the Seventy-Stut Issues Rogula-tions for Service in the Propics.

ne while so exposed, 10. He vare nated, 17. If possible carry a lemon and sip when thirsty.

Col. Greene also states in detail the various srticles necessary for an officer's outfit, also those for a cooking and mers outfit for six persons. Guardsmen conclude from Col. Greene's reference to a tropical climate that he expects to take his regiment, or at least such members of it as shall volunteer for the service, into the field sea not Sonic.

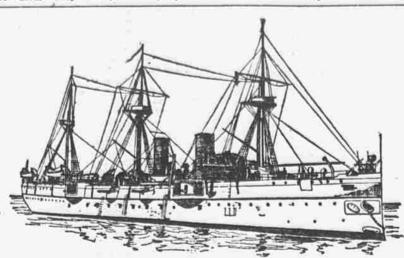
Ex-tier. Matthews Thinks Spain Will "Lie

Down." TERRE HAUTE, Ind., April 14,-Former Gov. Matthews says he does not think there will be war, but that Spain will "lie down at the last "The declaration of war by Congress," and he, "will not necessarily mean war." The Governor severely criticises the President's message, and advises that Congress do not give him the extraordinary powers he asks. He says: "Let us recognize the republic of Cuba, assert the Monroe doctrine, and drive Spain from its isst point of vantage in the Western Hemisphera." CRUISERS HERE AT LAST.

PRANCISCO AND NEW ORLEANS

Communicative—New Craiser Mad a Meugh
Trip—Brings a Let of Smokeless Pewder.
The United States cruiser San Francisco sailed into port at 8 o'clock last night leading the New Orleans in the way from the Brazilian Government to strengthen the navy in case of trouble with Spain. The boats have been nineteen days on the way from Southampton, and had had a tough time on the sea. They had run short of coal on the way over, and had stopped at Hallfax to get a new supply. They left there Wednesday morning and came here at a 10-knot gait.

They were first sightled off Fire Island yesterday afternoon just before 4 o'clock, and they were trying to reach Sandy Hook before dark. They failed, however, by al-



THE SAN FRANCISCO.

nost an hour. It was 7:45 o'clock when

the observer at the Hook made out the lights of the San Francisco and telegraphed her arrival. The New Orleans was a mile and a half behind her, coming along at about the same speed. Each had picked up a pilot, and, although the weather was thick, the commanders determined to come into port rather than wait outside for daylight.

They entered the main ship channel at 8 o'clock and Commodore Howell, on the San Francisco, began talking to Lieutenant-Commander Nazro, who is in command of the New Orleans, by means of electric signal lights up on the main mast. There was no slackening of speed as they came through the channel, and the signal lights, red and white, blinked and blinked at each other. Two or three tugboats were down the bay waiting for them, but they didn't succeed in getting within hailing distance until the San Francisco slowed up near Quarantine. She changed her signal lights there from all white to all red, and for fifteen minutes conversation was carried on with the all-red lights.

can make 20 knots. Her bunker capacity is 800 tons, which will carry her 8,000 knots at 10 knots speed. She is to carry a crew of 300, and and her armament consists of six 6-inch and four 4-inch breech-loading rifles, two 3-inch field guns, sixteen 6-pounder and eight 1-pounder guns, four Maxim machine guns, and three torpedo tubes.

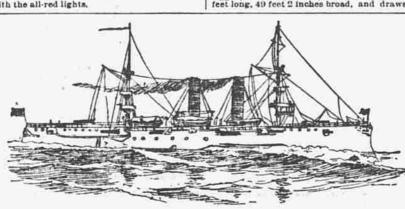
The New Orleans is an excellent example of the protective deck, which varies from 1.2 inches to 3.5 inches, curves downward toward the bow, stern and sides of the ship, which carries no vertical side armor. The coal bunkers ries six feet above the water line, and furnish additional protection to the vital parts. The ship carries no armor-piercing guns, and is not intended to engage in battle with an armored vesses. She has sufficient speed to steam away from a heavy battleship easily, as well as to pursue ships of her own class and the smed merchantmes with which she is built to fight. The heavier guns are arranged so as to give her a heavy bow or stern fire.

Below the water line the New Orleans is sheathed in wood and coppered. She is thus prepared for long service without dry docking and cleaning.

The San Francisco was built by the Union

cleaning.

The San Francisco was built by the Union Iron Works of San Francisco in 1889. She is a twin-screw steel-protected cruiser, schooner rigged, of 4.098 tons displacement. She is 310 feet long, 49 feet 2 inches broad, and draws 18



THE NEW ORLEANS

enlisting in the service of the Federal Govern- the two new signal stations being erected by assistant. The San Francisco's surgeon met the Government at Seabright and Barnegat.

this boat at the gangway, reported all well on board, and some papers were transferred from men will be selected from the signal corps which | the boat to the ship and from the ship to the

The officers on the San Francisco were not in a communicative mood. They were mighty anxious to find out what the war situation was, the Portsmouth was anchored near Fisher's but they were mighty cautious about asking questions, and what little information they got was mostly volunteered. They knew nothing about what part they were to play in the affair and nothing about where they were to go, ex-

and nothing about where they were to go, excopt temporarily, which was to Tompkinsville.
There they were to anchor for the night.
After they had reported to the doctor the red
signal lights on the San Francisco changed to
white again and there was another season of
blinking. The New Orleans answered the San
Francisco signal for signal. The San Francisco
started right off at full speed. The New Orleans,
which had almost stopped, put on steam again
and rapidly approached the quarantine station,
where she slowed up and hor surgeon reported
all well on board, and her commander renewed
his signalling and started on at speed after the signalling and started on at speed after the

his signalling and started on at speed after the San Francisco.

The San Francisco arrived off Tompkinsville a few minutes after 9 o'clook, but it was almost an hour after her arrival before she came to anchor. She circled clear around four or five sailing vessels that were anchored near the man-of-war anchorage and then she backed in close to the shore, and went out again. There was a flotilla of small boats awaiting her. One of them got close alongside and grabbed the gangway, and the occupants had an exciting ride for about five minutes as the San Francisco steamed out into the river towing them. There was just enough wind to kick up choppy waves, and the wash of the ship soused everybody on board. They finally let go and made off in the darkness.

While the San Francisco was performing these sturts the New Orleans had reached

Cel. Greene of the Seventy-first issues Regalations for Service in the Tropics.

In anticipation of possible service in the South Col. Greene of the Seventy-first Regiment has issued orders to his officers and men directing them what preparations to make to insure their comfort and good health while in the field. The orders include "medical advice for tropical climate" as follows:

1. Do not drink water unless it has been boiled, if in the least doubtful.

2. Do not bathe in water unless it has been boiled, if can be provided by our food theroughly.

4. Avoid the use of sicohol—internally.

5. Avoid the use of sicohol—internally.

6. Avoid the use of sicohol—internally.

8. At the end of a march, bathe the feet in boiled water, or well and powder them with compound the cannot be avoided, wrap up carefully, covering face with.

8. At the end of a march, bathe the feet in boiled water, or well and powder internally into a content they are well or many when practicable.

8. At the end of a march, bathe the feet in boiled water, or yell and powder them with compound the cannot be avoided on the end of a march, bathe the feet in boiled water, or yell and powder them with compound the cannot be avoided the summer.

8. At the end of a march, bathe the feet in boiled water, or yell and powder them with compound the cannot content they are well or damp when practicable.

9. Never put on stockings that are damp, or stocking and yilms when the feet are not therefore, and the same francesco stood high out or the water of the summer.

10. Do not est fruit of any kind unless perfectly for any stocking and drawers.

11. Hefore going out in the morning the compound that was the nucleus of the American Navy. The same of quality and drawers.

12. Always wear fannel band over the abdomen.

13. Change all your ciothes every day when practicable, especially stockings and drawers.

14. Avoid excesses of all kinds.

15. Avoid excesses of all kinds.

16. He varenated.

17. He possible carry a lemon and sip when thirsty.

THE SUN's boat wont alongside the San Francisco. The officer of the deck said there was no news to renort except that everybody was mighty glad to get to New York, that everybody was well on board, and that they had had an extremely rough passage. Commodore Howell and Capt. Leary, the commander of the San Francisco, had nothing to say and could not be seen. On the New Orleans Lieutenant: Commander Naxro sent word that he was sorry that he couldn't receive any visitors. He signalled to the San Francisco that he was coming aboard to see the Commodore, and a little later a launch was lowered from the New Urleans and he went over to make his visit. Another launch went ashore from the New Orleans in charge of a potty officer who carried mail and papers for the officials. This officer said there was it had been a hard one. Nother the San Francisco nor the New Orleans had any communication with any boat, Government or otherwise, before they arrived at Quarantine, and there was no communication between either and the forts as they came up: nor was there and there was no communication in the supposed that the beate will last night. It is supposed that the beate will last night. It is supposed that the beate will

Betails from the Jersey Navai Reserve to Go to Reabright and Barnegat.

In compliance with an order issued by the Navy Department, Commander Washington Irving of the Battalion of the East, Navai Reserve of New Jersey, will in the next few days detail twelve men of the battalion to operate the two new signal stations being erected by

NAHANT TO SAIL TO-DAY She Will Come to New York in Charge of Our

Navni Reserves. PHILADELPHIA, April 14.—The monitor Nahant will start for New York to-morrow in tow of the tug Enterprise and manned by the Battalion of New York Naval Reserves. Powder and loaded shells were brought up from Fort Mifflin to-day

Gwn steam.

The reason for the delay in the departure of Own steam.

The reason for the delay in the departure of the monitor Miantonomoh from the League Island Navy Yard for Key West was ascertained definitely this morning to be due to a leak in the hydraulic hoists for raising ammunition to the powerful guns in the forward turret. The defect is now being repaired as rapidly as possible by several employees of Cramps shipyard, but progress is necessarily slow, and the work cannot be completed before the early part of next week. The hoists will then be subjected to an exhaustive test, and if they prove satisfactory the monitor will steam away at once.

Ever since the Miantonomoh was nut into commission some weeks ago the officials of the yard have experienced almost continual trouble with her. Her engines, which are fifteen years old, were overhauled and pronounced in good order. When they were subjected, however, to a severe test it was at once seen that something was wrong somewhere, for they did not produce the expected power. the expected power.

SAW THE FLYING SQUADRON. A Skipper Saw the Ships Going Through Evo-

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., April 14 .- The steam ship Chickahominy of the Chesapeake and Ohio Steamship Company arrived here this morning from London, and Capt. Furnaux reports having seen the flying squadron some distance from Cape Henry. He says there were five vessels in the fleet, gathered close together, engaged in and going through squadron evolutions. There is a rumor aflost to the effect that the squadron will return to Hampton Roads to-morrow, but nothing definite can be learned to-night.

The American steamer Miami, Capi, Delano, which arrived here yesterday from Mismi, Fis., sailed this atternoon for New York, where she will be examined by the Naval Examining Board, If the examination proves satisfactory the vessel will be purchased by the Government and used as a despatch boat.

Nonrolk, Va., April 14.—The two occan-going tuga Tecumseth and Oscola, recently purchased by the Government and the Norfolk Navy Yard to-day. A conting of cement will be applied upon the entire exterior of the Cruiser Newark's hull. Lleut, J. C. Cressop of the Massachusetts hea been ordered to the Vicksburg, of which he will be the executive officer. Enlistment officers say reamen and ordinary scamen are badly needed in the navy, and the few recruited daily do not fill the gap by any means as fast as is descrable. The Brooklyn's steam launch was sent to the yard to be stored before the squadron stiled yesterday. Two steam launches were sent to the hospital ship Soloce from this yard to-day. the fleet, gathered close together, engaged in

Resolution Tendering the Thanks of Cougress

WASHINGTON, April 14.-Representative Ogden to-day introduced a resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to Gen. Fitzhugh Lee the thanks of Congress to Gen. Fitzhugh Lee for the untiring nationee, admirable skill, and undaunted courage with which he discharged the trying, difficult, and at times dangerous duties of Consul-tieneral of the United States at Hawana during the past two years, and the signal success with which he protected the interests and rights of American citizens throughout the island of Cuba and unheld the homor of his concrty and her flag in the face of Spanish arrogance, intolerance, and deceit.

The thanks of Congress are also given the Consular force in Cuba for their unawerving devotion to duty under the most trying circumstances.

Half Pay to War Time. The American Express Company has notified hose of its employees who are members of the National Guard and the naval reserve that if they are called into service half pay during such service will be allowed them by the company, and that upon their return they will be reem-ployed at their old salaries.

THE GOVERNMENT TO IMPRESS THE AMERICAN LINERS. In Decided to Purchase Only the St. Paul and St. Louis Will So Taken, but if it is Decided to Charter the New York and

Paris Will Also Be Added to the Navy WASHINGTON, April 14,-President McKinley will decide to-morrow whether the Government shall purchase the American liners St. Paul and St. Louis, or charter those two magnificent teamships and the next best vessels of the American line, the New York and the Paris. In any event, the St. Paul and the St. Louis will be added to the navy. The only questions left open is whether two or four ships shall be acquired. If the charter plan is decided on, all four will be leased, but should the President decide that two only are needed or that it will be to the advantage of the United States to buy Instead of charter, the St. Paul and the St. Louis will be im-

pressed. Clement A. Griscom, President of the International Navigation Company, had an interview to-day with Secretary Long, Assistant Secretary Roosevelt and Capt. Lemly, the Judge-Advocate-General of the Navy, and afterward the three navy officials saw the President and discussed with him the advisability of purchasing the two ships specified or chartering the four. Mr. Griscom was willing to make fair terms for leasing the St. Paul, St. Louis, New York and Paris, and it was urged on the President that the acquirement of all these vessels would greatly augment the present naval strength, The main contention against chartering is that if any vessel was destroyed the Government would be obliged to pay a fair price in addition to the amount agreed on in the charter contract. In support of this contention it was urged today that the Government, in making purchases of the American liners, would not be compelled to pay for their use for an indefinite period, and could sell them again to the International Navigation Company at the conclusion of hostilities. If any of these ships were destroyed the Government would not have the regular rental to pay in addition to the cost price. No conclusion was reached at the White House conference, except the alternative one, that ! purchase of American liners were made only the St. Paul and the St. Louis would be included, and if leased all four should be taken by the Government.

THE SUN this morning said that Capt, Charles E. Sigsbee and Capt. Caspar of the Goodrich would command the St. Paul and the St. Louis If the New York and the Paris are chartered, commanded by Capt. Frederick Rodgers and Capt. A. L. Barker. Capt. Rodgers is the President of the Board on the Inspection of Auxiliary Vessels now engaged in New York. This board has inspected, selected, and recommended all the merchant craft added to the navy list since the present emerpreparations were begun. Capt. is naval aide to Secretary Barker Long and the navy's representative on the joint Military and Naval Board on Defence. He is also a member of the Naval Strategy Board, of which Assistant Secretary Roosevelt is Chairman. Capt. Barker's last command was the first-class battleship Oregon, now making a race against time to reach the squadron at Key West from Pacific waters before the beginning of

The Navy Department determined definitely to-day to convert the St. Paul and the St. Louis, and, if impressed, the New York and Paris, into regular fighting craft. Yesterday there was me consideration given to the advisability of equipping them with guns not larger than 6pounders, which would leave them ineffective for fair and square fighting and make them fit only for use as commerce destroyers or transports. The lack of a sufficient number of rifles of 5-inch and 6-inch calibre was believed to be fatal to the desire of the Strategy Board to arm the American liners with such big guns. It was ascertained to-day, however, that there would probably be enough 5-inch and 6-inch guns to furnish the new auxiliaries. The plans for arming them prepared by the Bureau of Construction call for rifles of those calibre for the St. Paul, St. Louis, New York and Paris, It was also determined to-day that each of these ships should have a protection belt of an inch and a quarter of steel. Heavier armor than this was teemed to be impracticable. The sides of the American liners are not strong enough to carry greater weight than a belt of more than the thickness mentioned.

By direction of the Navy Department, the Auxiliary Board in New York will make arrangements for impressing the Red D Line teamship Venezuela. A dispute between the Government and the owners of this vessel was one of the subjects considered at the White House conference. The Red D Line Company wants \$400,000 for the Venezuela. This price is believed by the Government to be exorbitant.
It is claimed by the Navy Department that the Venezuela did not cost that much money. An offer of about \$300,000 has been made by the President and refused by the Red D Line Company. The Venezuela is a subsidized mail steamship, and, according to the subsidy law, a disagreement between the Government and the owners of the vessel impressed as to the purchase price must be settled by reference to an unbiased board. This reference will be made in regard to the Venezuela. It is the first instance of the kind that has arisen since the Navy Department has been buying auxiliary ships.

BUTING PACIFIC STEAMERS. We Will Probably Acquire the China To-Day-

Negotiating for Other Vessels San Francisco, April 14.-It is reported on good authority that the Government to-morrow will conclude negotiations for the purchase of the Pacific Mail steamer China, and that she will be turned over to the United States at Hong Kong next week. The Government has also opened negotiations for the purchase of the new steamer St. Paul from the Alaska Commercial Company and the steamer Senator from Godall, Perkins & Co.

The China is now at Yokohama, having arrived there yesterday from this port, and it is said she may be fitted up for service on the other aide of the Pacific.

The Navy Department has had an eye on the China for several weeks. She is so constructed that she could carry a large armament and be a powerful vessel in offensive warfare against the Spanish possessions in the far East. She has large coal carrying capacity and great speed, and could carry on an active campaign far from her base of coal supply for many days before being obliged to return for fuel.

When the China was in Yokohama, six weeks ago, she was boarded by a corps of naval engineers and ship constructors, who are attached to vessels of the Pacific fleet, and a careful sur vey was made. In due time their report reached the Navy Department in Washington, and it was so satisfactory that negotiations were be gun for the purchase of the vessel should the relations with Spain become such that hostilities could not be averted. While the steamer was lying in this port a few days previous to her sailing, on March 23, another board of naval engineers inspected the vessel, and their report was also favorable.

The China is now flying the Hawalian flag, as it was feared the Pacific Mail would be at a disadvantage in case of Hawalian annexation uncan she secured Hawaiian registry

IN PLACE OF THE FOUR BIG LINERS. Seats Firing British and Belgian Flags Could Be Put on the Southampton Boute.

Clement A. Griscom, Jr., of the International Navigation Company, said yesterday that if the four big American liners were taken by the United States the company could, with perfect safety, continue its Southampton service, the necessity arise, the Berlin, Chester, Kensington, and Houthwark, ships of the company which fly the British flag.

Hood's are winning favor everywhere Pills cathartic. They stimulate the liver, remove all waste and leave the bowels in healthy condition. 25c.

ANNOUNCEMENT!

We Have Purchased a Large Quantity of

Spring and Summer Sack Suits

FECHHEIMER, FISHEL &

ncession was made from regular wholesale prices.

If the public follows its customary generous response to our advertisements in this case we promise some Extraordinarily Good Values.

The purchase being an unusually large one, a correspondingly large

For quick selling these suits \$10,\$12, These prices are LESS than original wholesale price. We call attention to the variety of patterns and fabrics

Displayed in the Windows of Our 4 Stores. SALE COMMENCES TO-MORROW MORNING.

rill Brothers
Advertisers of Facts. 279 Broadway, near Chambers St. 47 Cortlandt St., bet. Church and Greenwich.

STORES:

211 Sixth Ave., near 14th St. 125th Street, corner 3d Ave. STORES OPEN SATURDAY EVENING.

A mericans Like a Good Thing

and they have it in

HUNTER BALTIMORE RYE.

The Choicest Whiskey for Club, Family and Medicinal Usa.

could be put on the Southampton route as well as the Noordland, Westernland, Rhyn-land, Nederland, Friesland, Wassland, and Switzerland of the Red Star line, which fly the Belgian flag. The Ohio, Indiana, Pennsylvania, and Conemaugh would have to take all risks if they romained on the sea, as they fly the Ameri-can flag.

PUSHING WORK AT THE NAVY YARD. Annapolis and Wompatuck Rearly Sendy fo Active Buty.

The Yankee and the Prairie, the two Morgan liners which are being converted into warships at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, were put in commission at 20'clock yesterday afternoon. Neithe Commander Train nor Commander Brownson, who are to command these two auxiliary cruisers, was present, and Captain of the Yard Sumner turned the boats' papers over to the executive officers. Work is being hurried as much as ossible on these two boats, and they will prob ably be ready for service within eight days. The Dixie, formerly the El Rio, sailed yesterday noon for Newport News, where she will be altered

into an auxiliary cruiser. The gunboat Wompatuck, which was former ly a tug, was taken out of dry dock yesterday and will probably sail to-day. The Uncas, which put back for repairs to her boiler fittings on Wednesday, sailed late yesterday afternoon. The Ward line steamer Niagara took the place of the Wompatuck in the dry dock. She will be converted into a collier. The collier Saturn will probably be ready to sail on Monday. She has een fitted with a steel magazine and a steel

been fitted with a steel magazine and a steel storeroom, and the construction work was completed last night. There remains to be finished some work on her engines and boilers. All the colliers are to be armed. Each will carry two 6-pounder rapid-fire guns.

There was a dock trial of the engines of the Eagle yesterday. The Hawk will probably be the next converted yacht to sail, and the Eagle and the Hornet will be ready soon after. A good start has been made at putting armor plates on the Scorpion and the Wasp in dry dock 2. They will be ready to leave the dock in less than a week.

plates on the Scorpion and the Wash in dry dock 2. They will be ready to leave the dock in less than a week.

A board has been ordered to inspect the Yarrow torpedo boat Manley and report on her condition before a receipt for her is signed. The boat still reats in the crating in which she was shipped, but her propeller has been attached to its shaft, and everything has been prepared for a careful test of the machinery.

All necessary repaifs to the gunboat Annapolis have been completed and the boat will probably not be dry docked, it was thought it would be necessary to put her in dock to attach new rudder pendants, but this work was done by listing the ship slightly and working a little in the water. A part of the crew of the Annapolis has been transferred to the Vermont and new men have been shipped.

The lifty days more work which it was reported yesterday would be required to complete the repairs on dry dock 3 include thirty days notice to the firm which will do that work. The actual work on the dock itself will, it is hoped, be completed in about ten days.

NO REFUGEES ON BOARD. Only Consular Officers Arrived at Hoston on the Beverly from Clenfuegos.

Boston, April 14.-The Boston Fruit Company's steamer Beverly arrived from Clenfuegos ther dock at 12:30 to-day, and to the surprise of all who awaited her arrival there were only four passengers on board. There is authority for the statement that other Americans who expected to come on the boat could not get their passports, as they were not notified in time. The party consisted of United States Consul McGarr, J. J. Casanova, the Vice-Consul; Oscar Casanova, son of the Vice-Consul, and Dr. H. Stetson of Hangor who went down on the steamer from Boston on the last trip. Consul McGarr said there was no excitement at Clenfuegos when he left. The Spanish population seemed friendly, and deplored any break in the friendly relations between the two nations, hoping that war would not be the outcome.

J. J. Casanova, the Vice-Consul, did not seem

J. J. Casanova, the Vice-Consul, did not seem to share this view, however. He said:

"The feeling is for war. They want war."
Dr. Stetson of Bangor, who went from here on the Beverly, and received permission from Consul Bent to go with the steamer to Clenfurgos when she called for refugees, was asked why more Americans had not availed themselves of the opportunity offered them to leave. He said that he knew there were many Americans who were anxious to get away, but that they were not notified in time to obtain their passports. He declined to say why this was so.

DELAY AT TYBEE ISLAND. Ges. Graham Hurries There to See Why the

SAVANNAH, Ga., April 14.-Gen. W. M. Graham, U. S. A., commanding the Department of the Gulf, with headquarters in Atlanta, arrived in Savanuah this morning. He remained in the cityonly a short time, going at once to Tybes Island, where the new United States fortifications are going up. Gen. Graham was called to Savannah by the slow progress being made in mounting the guns at the Tybes fort. The con-tractors as yet have not mounted a gun, though there should have been two in place by this

ime.

Gen. Graham refused to discuss the conditions to Tybee after his return to the city. He left his evening for Charleston. He is accompanied a this trip by Lieut, C. P. Summeralt. It is inderstood the light hattery of artiliery now in erylice at Tybee is to be ordered to a more effec-

Naval Militin Must Not Talk.

This is general order No. 6 issued to the New York naval militia: York naval militia:

1. All officers and men of this command are strictly forbidden to furnish information in any way concerning the naval militia to the press, or to permit the same to be obtained directly or indirectly. They are also strictly forbidden to communicate with the civil or naval authorities on matters concerning the naval militia except through these headquarters.

2. You will publish this order to all the officers and men of your organization.

By command of Capt. Militia.



The Price of Boys' Clothing.

We manufacture Boys' Clothing in large quantities, using every known economy that does not lessen We ask but one moderate

profit, and give a guarantee of satisfactory wear. If, therefore, lower prices are quoted elsewhere, you can rest assured

that in some way-not always apparent when the goods are newthe difference comes out of the quality and is sure to show later on. Satior Suits, 84.85 to 87.50

Jacket Bults, \$5,00 to \$8,50. Youths' Suits, long trousers, \$10 to \$16. STOUT BOYS need not go to the expense of hav. ing their clothes made to order—we can fit them correctly from our stock.

60-62 West 23d St.

## Goodgrip Eyeglasses.

A doubly good grip. First-Firm. Second-Easy. The Schmidt Clip, of course-won's let 'em slip or tip or waver—and no pinching.
Attached to any glasses for 50 cents. Circu-

F. G. Schmidt. Optician-16 East 42d St. - Bot. Madicon

HAILED BY A GUARD BOAT.

Bark Thera Reports the First Experience of the Bind on This Coast.

The Danish bark Thora, which arrived yesterday from St. Lucia with a cargo of sugar, was hailed off Barnegat on Wednesday by one of the United States guard boats. After finding out the name and nationality of the bark the guard boat, which was painted lead color and was apparently one of the ucean tugs recently fitted out at the navy yard at Brooklyn and bound for Hampton Roads, proceeded. She probably held up the Thora for practice, John Sewatsen, a sea-man on the Thora, while working on deck in a heavy gale on April b, was swept overboard by the crest of a sea and lost.

Surgeons Offer Their Services to the Government.

Twelve physicians and surgeons, comprising Brighton, S. I., have tendered their services, in the event of war with Spain, to the Secretary of War. The full facilities of the hospital for the benefit of the sick and wounded were also ten-dered by the Board of Trustees of the institution.

